

ANCHOR WATCH



June - July 2013

Captain Donald E. Elam

Taking the Helm

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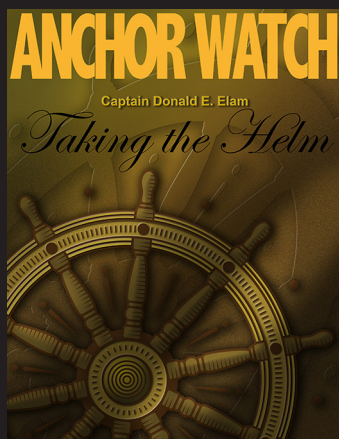


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US, Japanese Citizens Gather for Naval Heritage and 'A Celebration of Friendship'

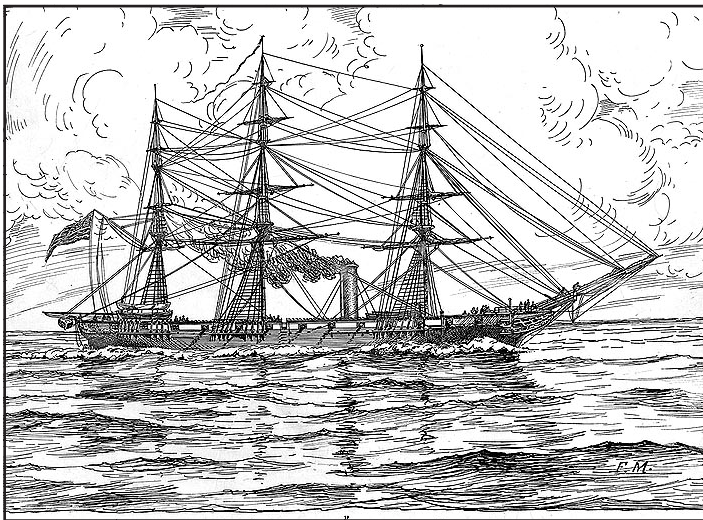
By Chief Mass Communication Specialist James E. Foehl, U.S. Naval War College Public Affairs

NEWPORT, R.I. (NNS) -- President, U.S. Naval War College (NWC), Rear Adm. Walter E. "Ted" Carter, Jr., joined with distinguished guests of the Japanese-American Society of R.I. to participate in the 30th Black Ships Festival opening ceremony, "A Celebration of Friendship," at Touro Park in Newport, R.I., July 19.

The opening ceremony provided an opportunity for official representatives and guests of the 30th Black Ships Festival to honor and celebrate American and Japanese history, culture and friendship.

A friendship formed as a result of Commodore Matthew C. Perry and his black ships expedition to the Far East in 1852.

The history of the Black Ships Festival originates with the Treaty of Kanagawa in 1854. Selected to lead an expedition to the Far East in 1852, Rhode Island's Commodore Perry was bestowed full diplomatic powers in order to negotiate a treaty with Japan. The squadron of black-hulled ships and two steam ships, which bellowed "black" smoke, set anchor in what is now known as Tokyo Bay.



"Eighteen previous expeditions, including four from America, had failed to crack the Japanese wall of isolation," said Carter. "Perry believed that the others' failures had resulted from an insufficient show of strength and ignorance of Japanese character. Two mistakes he would never make."

Following Perry's arrival, he remained out-of-sight and in his cabin for five days, stating he would only consult personally with the emperor's direct representatives.

"His strength and persistence eventually won out. On the 14th of July, the emperor's barge sailed down from Tokyo bearing two imperial princes. They were met by a military formation of 400 fully armed Sailors and Marines in formal dress uniforms and spirited martial music played by the Navy band.

"Perry, attired in all his naval formality and finery, presented an imposing figure as he turned over letters to the princes for delivery to the emperor. These letters, from President [Millard] Fillmore and himself, were not treaties but promises of friendships, lists of advantages of trade with America and suggestion that a formal treaty be drafted."

Perry promised to return the following year. When he returned, the Japanese were prepared to negotiate and the Treaty of Kanagawa was signed March 31, 1854. Under the terms of the agreement, American ships could now enter the ports of Hakodate and Shimoda to seek assistance and supplies. Additionally, American seaman would be protected in either port.

"It was these black ships, which added a significant page to the history of Japan," read from the message sent by the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Fumio Kishida. "Japan and the U.S. have become irreplaceable partners as allies in the Asia Pacific region. Today's Black Ships Festival is one of the best opportunities to remember the origin of Japan and U.S. relations."

During the event, colors were paraded by the NWC color guard and U.S. and Japanese national anthems were played by Navy Band Northeast.

The event concluded with a ceremonial wreath laying at the base of Perry's statue at Touro Park from paired U.S. and Japanese representatives. The representatives then paid their respects with a salute or bow, signifying the understanding, cooperation and respect between the citizens of the U.S., Japan and Perry's historic expedition.



BATTLE OF MIDWAY

INFORMATION DOMINANCE'S LEGACY

The course to Midway started not on a map in a top secret chart room with top strategists and tacticians contemplating Japan's next move, but was set by the deciphering of messages from the Japanese Fleet. This was done by a handful of U.S. Navy intelligence officers stationed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

The Navy is commemorated on the 71st anniversary of the Battle of Midway. The battle, which took place June 4 to 7, 1942, changed the course of the war in the Pacific and highlighted naval aviation's vast capabilities. In this blog, the co-leads for the Navy's Information Dominance Corps explain how superior intelligence helped the Navy seize the victory at Midway and shift the naval power dynamic.

Story from Navy Life

<http://navylive.dodlive.mil/2013/06/06/battle-of-midway-information-dominances-legacy/>

BY JASON KELLY – JUNE 6, 2013

POSTED IN: ANNIVERSARIES, BE READY, COMMEMORATIONS & CELEBRATIONS, COMMUNITY, HISTORY & HERITAGE, INFORMATION DOMINANCE, OPERATING FORWARD, SAILING DIRECTIONS, WARFIGHTING FIRST

By Vice Adm. Kendall L. Card, U.S. Navy Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Information Dominance/director of Naval Intelligence; and Vice Adm. Michael S. Rogers, Commander, U.S. Fleet Cyber Command/U.S. Tenth Fleet

This week, the Navy is pausing to commemorate the 71st anniversary of one of the greatest naval engagements in history; the Battle of Midway was the turning point in the Pacific theater of operations during World War II. For the Navy's Information Dominance Corps, it is not only an opportunity to celebrate the momentous victory and honor those who gave their lives, but also to mark a decisive moment in the history of information superiority. The seminal efforts of the U.S. Navy's codebreakers – predecessors of today's Information Dominance Corps – were key to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's decision as U.S. Pacific Fleet commander to engage the Japanese at Midway.

Looking back to this time in 1942, America needed a victory. The Japanese, having six months earlier perpetrated the devastating attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, were poised to press their advantage, destroy what was left of the Pacific Fleet, and threaten the west coast of the United States.

Only the U.S. outpost at Midway stood between the Imperial Japanese Navy and Hawaii.

At the time, Japanese Combined Fleet commander Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto planned to destroy Midway's defenses, invade the atoll's two small islands, and then establish a Japanese air base there to provide an easy striking distance to Hawaii and positional advantage to expand domination of the Pacific.

Admiral Yamamoto expected the U.S. carriers to bring the fight, but also arrive too late to save Midway from his battle-proven carrier air power. Thanks to American codebreakers, judicious aircraft carrier tactics, and providential timing, the U.S. Navy decisively defeated the Japanese Navy forces at Midway.

Admiral Nimitz's success at Midway was thus in great part due to his foreknowledge of the Imperial Japanese Navy's intentions. But, how did he get that information?

Having penetrated Japanese naval codes as far back as the 1930s, U.S. Navy radio intelligence specialists and Japanese linguists in Melbourne, Australia and Pearl Harbor combined radio traffic analysis techniques and a deep understanding of Imperial Japanese Navy tactics to provide predictive awareness at Midway.

Working in the shadows to decipher, understand and predict the next steps of Admiral Yamamoto, these previously unknown and unheralded information experts pioneered information dominance as we know it today.

BATTLE OF MIDWAY

INFORMATION DOMINANCE'S LEGACY



Aerial photograph, looking just south of west across the southern side of the atoll, Nov. 24, 1941. Eastern Island, then the site of Midway's airfield, is in the foreground. Sand Island, location of most other base facilities, is across the entrance channel.

Specifically, in early 1942, cryptologists under then Cmdr. Joe Rochefort at Pearl Harbor's Station Hypo detected Japanese references to a pending operation against an objective designated "AF." Fleet intelligence officer Capt. Edwin Layton and Rochefort believed "AF" meant Midway. To confirm, they arranged for Midway's installation commander to send an unencrypted message falsely indicating problems with its fresh water condenser. When Station Hypo subsequently intercepted a Japanese intelligence report citing "AF is short of water," Midway was confirmed as the target. Admiral Nimitz suddenly enjoyed decision superiority. As a consequence, he was able to position his forces to surprise and defeat the Japanese fleet.

This communications intelligence allowed Admiral Nimitz to establish an ambush; U.S. Navy carriers were ready and waiting for the Japanese fleet.

According to General George C. Marshall, U.S. Army chief of staff at the time, "...as a result of cryptanalysis we were able to concentrate our limited forces to meet their naval advance on Midway when we otherwise would have been 3,000 miles out of place."

The Battle of Midway demonstrated the importance of a commander's basic insight into what was actually occurring on, below and above the sea. Today, we call that "battlespace awareness," one of the key tenets of information dominance, along with "assured command and control" and "integrated fires."

Looking for a moment at more recent history, in 2009, the Navy acknowledged the centrality of information to maritime warfighting and established the Information Dominance Corps. In an unprecedented organizational change – but reminiscent of the successful efforts at Midway – professionals from the intelligence, information professional, information warfare, meteorology and oceanography communities and members of the space cadre were combined under the leadership of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Information Dominance (N2/N6). This transformation resulted in an aggregated, unified corps that produces precise, timely warfighting decisions.

The Navy's term "information dominance" is defined as "the operational advantage gained from fully integrating the Navy's information functions, capabilities and resources to optimize decision making and maximize warfighting effects."



Scene on board USS Yorktown (CV 5), shortly after she was hit by three Japanese bombs, June 4, 1942. Dense smoke is from fires in her uptakes, caused by a bomb that punctured them and knocked out her boilers. (U.S. Navy photo)

We see the origin of this 21st century definition in the efforts that led to the victory at Midway.

As Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Jonathan Greenert recently said in his May 29 message to the fleet,

“Though a lifetime has passed since the Battle of Midway, and the world and our Navy have changed in many ways, the lessons of June 1942 still resonate today. The Navy-Marine Corps team, acting decisively in defense of our nation’s interests, can project more power, across greater distances, more effectively, than any naval force the world has ever seen.

“That was demonstrated at Midway and throughout the Pacific in World War II, and maintaining that capability is our charge today.

On June 8, Information Dominance Corps members gathered in Annapolis, Md., Norfolk, Va., and Hawaii to celebrate their forbearers and the victory at Midway, to honor those who have given their lives, and to look toward the future.



NIOC Maryland Sailors attend the Battle of Midway Ceremony at Navy Memorial, Tuesday June 4, 2013. The Ceremony featured Navy, Coast Guard and Marine Corps leadership, Midway Veterans, the Navy Band and a joint service Ceremonial Guard.

CPO-365 Alice Springs

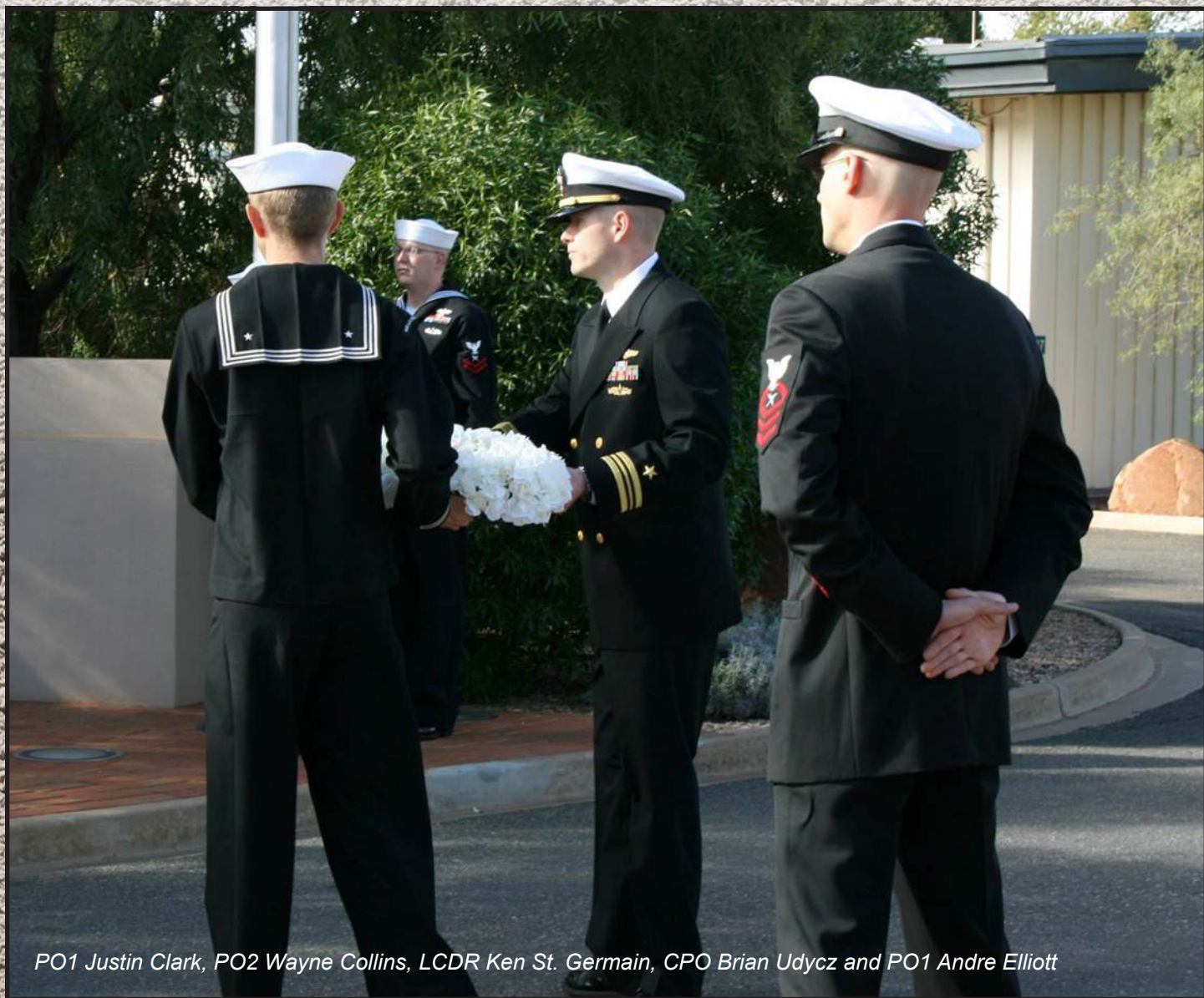
HONOR OUR SHIPMATES

On June 4, 2013, Sailors from Navy Information Operations Detachment (NIOD), Alice Springs, Australia participated in a Battle of Midway commemoration ceremony at Joint Defence Facility Pine Gap (JDFPG). As part of the detachment's CPO-365 program, First Class Petty Officers were given the opportunity to plan, organize, and execute the ceremony. NIOD Alice Springs is a detachment of NIOC Maryland and is comprised of 37 Sailors stationed in central Australia at JDFPG.

Following the lowering of the American and Australian flags to half-mast by a combined honor detail, the JDFPG Chief of Facility, Mr. Mike

Bartholomew, offered remarks. The Officer in Charge, Lieutenant Commander Ken St. Germain, and Leading Petty Officer, PO1 Justin Clark, then placed a wreath at the base of the flagpoles. The Joint Senior Enlisted Advisor, Sergeant First Class Roger Dover, then read NAVADMIN 145/13.

Spread among four different watch sections and day staff assignments, the NIOD Alice Springs prospective Chief Petty Officers came together as a team, communicated their intentions, and coordinated a successful event.



PO1 Justin Clark, PO2 Wayne Collins, LCDR Ken St. Germain, CPO Brian Udyecz and PO1 Andre Elliott



NAVADMIN 145/13

71ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY

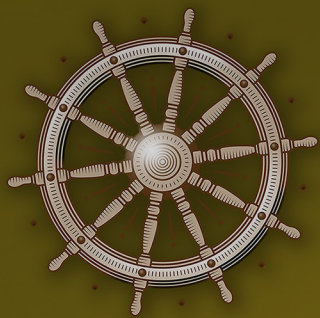
On 4 June, we will commemorate the 71st anniversary of one of the greatest naval engagements in history: the Battle of Midway. Just six months after suffering a stunning loss at Pearl Harbor, the U.S. Navy struck a debilitating blow against our adversary's main aircraft carrier striking force. When the smoke of battle cleared, four of the aircraft carriers that had taken part in the attack on Pearl Harbor lay on the floor of the Pacific Ocean. While years of desperate combat and sacrifice still lay ahead, the tide of battle in the Pacific had turned, and from that point on, the U.S. was on the offensive.

Victory came at a sobering price, as the U.S. carrier YORKTOWN, the destroyer HAMMONN, 150 aircraft, and more than 300 Sailors were lost. The debt we owe the heroes of Midway can only be repaid by remembering their deeds and emulating their intrepid spirit. The survivors of Midway grow fewer each year, and before too long they will exist only in the annals of history. Their legacy, however, will live on for as long as the U.S. Navy patrols the world's oceans. The quality of our service should - must - reflect the example they set 71 years ago.

Though a lifetime has passed since the Battle of Midway, and the world and our Navy have changed in many ways, the lessons of June 1942 still resonate today. The Navy-Marine Corps Team, acting decisively in defense of our Nation's interests, can project more power, across greater distances, more effectively, than any naval force the world has ever seen. That was demonstrated at Midway and throughout the Pacific in World War II, and maintaining that capability is our charge today.

We are privileged to be the heirs of the victors of Midway. Next week, at Navy bases and aboard ships around the world, we will remember their achievements and honor their legacy. By doing so, we acknowledge the debt we owe them and reinforce the heritage of warfighting excellence that connects our generation to that of 1942, and to all Sailors throughout our Navy's history.

Released by
Admiral Jonathan W. Greenert
Chief of Naval Operations



Captain Donald E. Elam *Taking the*

ADM G. N. Johansen
July 1957- January 1958

CAPT G. M. Grening
January 1958 - January 1961

CDR F. G. Duncan
January 1961 - June 1962

CDR W. H. Kimbrough
June 1962 - June 1965

CAPT W. H. Jester
June 1965 - September 1968

CAPT K. B. Kohler
September 1968 - June 1973

CDR T. N. Godbey
June 1973 - September 1973

CAPT Fran McKee
September 1973 - May 1976

CAPT S. J. Kuplinski
May 1976 - June 1978

CAPT George D. Stein
June 1978 - May 1980

CDR Curtis S. Pendergrass
May 1980 - August 1980

CAPT Jerome J. Galinsky
August 1980 - January 1983

CAPT David C. Gill
January 1983 - October 1984

CAPT Robert A. Shriver
October 1984 - August 1988

CAPT Lauren E. Nelson
August 1988 - June 1991

CAPT Charles F. Popikas
June 1991 - June 1994

CAPT Phillip L. Glenn
June 1994 - August 1998

CAPT Melvyn K. McDonald
August 1998 - August 2000

CAPT Kenneth W. Kuehne
August 2000 - June 2002

CAPT Kathleen B. Nelson
June 2002 - September 2005

CAPT Paul J. Jaeger
September 2005 - August 2007

CAPT Richard P. Bodziak
August 2007 - August 2009

CAPT Steven J. Ashworth
August 2009 - September 2011

CAPT Timothy J. White
September 2011 - July 2013

Helm





Story By: Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class David R. Finley

Navy Information Operations Command Maryland (NIOC MD) held a change of command ceremony July 26 at McGlachlin Parade Field.

Vice Adm. Michael S. Rogers, Commander, U.S. Fleet Cyber Command/U.S. 10th Fleet, presided over the ceremony in which Capt. Donald E. Elam relieved Capt. Timothy J. White as Commanding Officer of NIOC MD.

“This ceremony is the ultimate expression of the visible transmission of accountability and authority from one Commanding Officer to another,” said Rogers. “It marks the culmination of their entire adult lives in the voyage to both complete command as well as assume command.”

Roger’s spoke highly of the job White has done over the last two years and presented the former Commanding Officer with the Legion of Merit Award for his distinguished performance of duty.

“The fact he was selected for flag officer speaks volumes,” said Rogers. “He is the first individual who has had command here at NIOC MD in the entire 55 year history to pick up flag officer.”

White, who has been selected for the rank of Rear Admiral (lower half), will be assigned as Deputy Chief, tailored access operations, S32, National Security Agency, Fort Meade, Md.

During the ceremony, White thanked his Sailors for a rewarding tour and acknowledged the support his family has provided throughout the years.

“I felt a great honor to imagine I have been leading this phenomenal crew, but all along it was really you leading me,” said White. “From the fleet to the joint warfighter, you all have had an impact further field and in current circumstances than our near horizon reveals.”



Elam’s most recent tours include Navy Information Operations Command Georgia, as Chief of Data Acquisition and Executive Officer, and the National Reconnaissance Office as Deputy Director of Special Communications.



“I am truly honored and humbled for this opportunity to lead this command,” said Elam. “Together we will achieve our mission through excellence, communication and teamwork.”

NIOC MD’s primary mission is to conduct information operations and to provide cryptologic and related capability to the fleet, joint and national commanders as well as administrative and personnel support to Department of the Navy members assigned to the Fort Meade area.

NIOC MD is a subordinate command of U.S. Fleet Cyber Command and comprises Task Force 1060 of the U.S. 10th Fleet.



For more news from Navy Information Operations Command Maryland visit:
www.navy.mil/local/NIOCMD/

Captain Donald E. Elam

Commanding Officer, NIOC Maryland

Captain Elam graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy with a Bachelor of Science degree in History. He subsequently graduated from Naval Postgraduate School where he earned his Master of Science Degree in Systems Technology and later a Master of Arts Degree in Civil War History (with honors) from American Military University.

Originally a Surface Warfare Officer, he served his initial assignment in USS SPRUANCE (DD-963). Afterward he was designated as a Special Duty Officer (Cryptology), now Information Warfare Officer. He was designated a Joint Qualified Officer after his joint tour at NSA/CSS Georgia.

Assignments have included: Naval Security Group Activity Misawa, Japan, as Direct Support Officer, Fleet Operations Department Head and Executive Officer; USS BLUE RIDGE (LCC-19) as Fleet Cryptologist on the staff of Commander U.S. SEVENTH Fleet; USS JOHN C. STENNIS (CVN-74) as Cryptologic Resource Coordinator for a combat deployment in support of Operation ENDURING FREEDOM; Tactical Training Group Pacific; three tours on the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations as Naval Intelligence National Overhead Programs Officer, Executive Assistant for the Director of Cyber and Electronic Warfare, and Deputy Executive Assistant for two Chiefs of Naval Operations; Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Central Command/U.S. FIFTH Fleet; Navy Information Operations Command Georgia, as Chief of Data Acquisition and Executive Officer; National Reconnaissance Office as Deputy Director of Special Communications.



Captain Elam assumed command of Navy Information Operations Command Maryland in July 2013, where he oversees a command of 2000 of the Navy's finest Sailors and civilians and serves as Commander, Task Force 1060 responsible for the execution of cyber and non-kinetic operations for Commander TENTH Fleet in support of Commander SIXTH Fleet.

CAPT Elam's personal decorations include: the Legion of Merit, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal (two awards), the Meritorious Service Medal (four awards), the Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal (two awards), the Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal (five awards), and various campaign and unit awards. He was the inaugural winner of the U.S. Naval Forces Central Command Leadership Award. He was also awarded the Edwin T. Layton Award for Leadership in Naval Intelligence.

CONGRATULATIONS

*TO THE FOLLOWING PERSONNEL ON THEIR SELECTIONS AS
NAVY INFORMATION OPERATIONS COMMAND MARYLAND*

SAILORS OF THE QUARTER

DEPLOYERS OF THE QUARTER

SEA SAILORS OF THE QUARTER

SSOQ:	PO1 Brandon M. Bell	20 Dept
SOQ:	PO2 Daniel C. Horrocks	40 Dept
JSOQ:	PO3 John F. Burress	N3 Dept
SDOQ:	PO1 William J. Tavary	N3 Dept
DOQ:	PO2 John A. Catsimanes	50 Dept
JDOQ:	PO3 Richard A. Morris	20 Dept
SSSOQ:	PO1 Rodney L. French	N3 Dept
SSOQ:	PO2 Naonesha T. Reddick	50 Dept
JSSOQ:	PO3 Julian A. Dunlap-Smith	50 Dept



SAILOR IN THE SPOTLIGHT

Cryptologic Technician Collection 3rd Class Matthew R. Sutton



CTR3 Sutton is from Yucaipa, California and is currently assigned to 20 Dept.

Why did you join the Navy?

I wanted to do something fulfilling with my life and travel. My dad was in the Army so I was already used to traveling the world and I would like to use the Navy as a stepping stone to achieve those goals.

Why the CT rate? Was there any particular reason why you chose the CTR field?

When I went to my recruiter, I asked for computer jobs because that was what I liked to work with. I chose the CT rate because I thought it sounded interesting and I thought I would be working with radar, but that wasn't the case.

When did you report to NIOC Maryland?

It was February of this year. I can't remember the exact day.

Since your father was in the Army, would you say that he was a motivating factor when you were deciding on joining the military?

I would say so (laughing). When I was a kid he always suggesting that I should join the military when I got old enough. He always tried to persuade me into getting a job in public affairs. He has been doing that for the past 22 years.

What does he think of your career choice in the Navy?

He's been very supportive from the beginning. He helped me with a lot of decisions back when I was deciding what branch of service to join and what career path I should choose. (laughs) He still tries to persuade me to switch to public affairs every once in a while.

You mentioned using the Navy as a stepping stone to achieve your goals. What are some of your goals while you're on active duty?

I am trying to get a bachelor's degree in computer science. That's my biggest goal right now, so I plan on using my tuition assistance for that. I'm also trying to become an Officer, so I've been looking into the STA-21 and OCS programs and getting more information on them whenever I can.

What are you into when you are not working?

I do different things depending on how I'm feeling. I work out a lot, play video games and I've recently taken up photography as a hobby. I also like watching British comedies so I usually spend time watching those and mimicking the characters from the shows. If I'm not doing those things, I'm probably traveling around or hiking.

What would you like to do after you leave the Navy?

I'd like to pursue a job in computers, or even a contractor job around here one day. I really just want to have a career where I can live comfortably and have some stability.

